

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

Date

25 JAN
1985

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)		Initials	Date																		
1.	EO/DDA	<i>Ean</i>	25/1																		
2.	ADDA	<i>O</i>	23 JAN 1985																		
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5.	DDA Registry (File)																				
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Action</th> <th>File</th> <th>Note and Return</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Approval</td> <td>For Clearance</td> <td>Per Conversation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>As Requested</td> <td>For Correction</td> <td>Prepare Reply</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Circulate</td> <td>X For Your Information</td> <td>See Me</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Comment</td> <td>Investigate</td> <td>Signature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coordination</td> <td>Justify</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Action	File	Note and Return	Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation	As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply	Circulate	X For Your Information	See Me	Comment	Investigate	Signature	Coordination	Justify			
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Coordination	Justify																				

REMARKS

D/OIS REC'D CY DIRECT FROM ES

cc: DDA/IRO (rec'd esy 1/25/85 de)
Ben phoned 25 Jan to say he had his copy and was working with OIC on the reply. []

STAT

DO NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disposals, clearances, and similar actions

FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
	Phone No.

5041-102

★ GPO : 1983 O - 381-529 (301)

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
 Prescribed by GSA
 FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI		X		
2	DDCI		X		
3	EXDIR		X		
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI				
6	DDA		X		
7	DDO		X		
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC		X		
11	IG				
12	Compt		X		
13	D/Pers				
14	D/OLL	X			
15	D/PAO				
16	SA/IA				
17	AO/DCI				
18	C/IPD/OIS				
19	NIO				
20	D/OIS/DDA		X		
21					
22					

SUSPENSE 30 Jan 85

Date

Remarks

To 14: Please prepare a response for DCI signature
noting how we will deal with this request.

STAT

✓ 25 Jan 85

Date

ALFONSE M. D'AMATO
NEW YORK

Executive Registry
85- 369

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 24, 1985

SST-O 3/C

The Honorable William J. Casey
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency .
Washington, D.C. 20505

DD/A REGISTRY
File # 70-3

Dear Bill:

I write today to request your assistance on a matter of deep concern to me, to the American people, and to the international community. I ask that you direct the formation of a special team to conduct an intensive search of intelligence records for any and all information directly or indirectly concerning Dr. Josef Mengele, the chief physician at the Nazi extermination camp at Auschwitz. I further ask that you personally review any information located by this search and that you exercise your authority to declassify and release it to the public, so that the "Angel of Death" of Auschwitz may be apprehended and brought to justice for his monstrous crimes.

An article published in the New York Times on January 23, 1985, entitled "Papers Indicate Mengele May Have Been Held and Freed After War," is based upon declassified intelligence records obtained by the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles. The story states that "the declassified documents include a letter dated April 26, 1947, from Ben J. M. Gorby, a special agent of the United States Counter-Intelligence Corps in Germany, to the commanding officer of the 430th C.I.C. detachment in Vienna. Mr. Gorby wrote that his office had received information that Dr. Mengele 'has been arrested in Vienna.' An informant, he went on, 'stated that to the best of his knowledge Dr. Mengele was arrested in the U.S. Zone of Germany' - an apparently erroneous reference to Vienna, where the 430th unit was stationed."

I understand that records from the post-war period are voluminous, poorly catalogued, and badly indexed. I further understand that these indices are either not cross referred or are poorly cross referred. Thus, a conventional search in response to a Freedom of Information Act request is unlikely to locate information which in fact could exist in these records.

The United States must not allow one of the worst Nazi war criminals to escape justice because of the quirks of our intelligence records filing system. Accordingly, I ask that you contact retired Army C.I.C. personnel and retired C.I.A. personnel who



worked with these records during the time periods specified in the Wiesenthal Center's documents, and recruit a team to search for Mengele information in these stored records. I further ask that you assign a member of your staff to head this team to expedite its effort and to quickly return any information it may locate to you for your prompt review.

Recall of these personnel to active duty on a voluntary and temporary basis will require funds. I am prepared to offer an amendment to the earliest available legislative vehicle to provide additional funds for salaries and overhead for this effort. I urge you to initiate this effort now, however, with confidence that I will be able secure agreement to provide any additional funds needed for its support.

I also would like to meet with you at your office at your earliest convenience to discuss this important effort. My staff will contact you shortly to arrange this meeting.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Alfonse D'Amato
United States Senator

AD:mhr

APPEARED
ON PAGE A4

THE NEW YORK TIMES
23 January, 1985

Papers Indicate Mengele May Have Been Held

and Freed After War

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

Newly declassified United States intelligence documents indicate that Josef Mengele, widely regarded as the most notorious German war criminal still at large, may have been arrested and released in the American occupation zone of Vienna after World War II.

Other records indicate that Dr. Mengele, who was chief physician at the Auschwitz death camp, applied in Buenos Aires for a Canadian visa in 1962 under a pseudonym and that the Canadians informed American intelligence officials of the attempt.

The last reported sightings of Dr. Mengele were in Paraguay in the 1970's, and the Government of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner maintains that he has since left the country. But Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, the French Nazi-hunters who tracked down Klaus Barbie in Bolivia, believe Dr. Mengele, who would be 73 years old, is still in Paraguay.

West Germany has had a warrant out for Dr. Mengele's arrest on murder charges since 1959.

Obtained Under Information Act

The American intelligence documents were obtained through the Freedom of Information Act by the Simon Wiesenthal Center, a Los Angeles-based institute for the documentation of Nazi crimes.

Four pages of documents bearing on the case have been withheld because they "reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security" or involve foreign government information, according to the Army Intelligence and Security Command, which released the other records.

Declassified documents obtained by other investigators indicate that the Justice Department was alerted to Dr. Mengele's possible presence on a flight to Miami from Paraguay in 1979. Federal agents staked out the flight, but Dr. Mengele never arrived.

The disclosures come as survivors of Auschwitz in the United States, Europe and Israel — including several sets of twins on whom Dr. Mengele conducted experiments — prepare to gather this weekend at the death camp site in Poland for a commemoration of their liberation 40 years ago. From there they will go to Israel for a conference on the Mengele case.

Letter on Vienna Arrest

The declassified documents include a letter dated April 26, 1947, from Ben J. M. Gorby, a special agent of the United States Counter-Intelligence Corps in Germany, to the commanding officer of the 430th C.I.C. detachment in Vienna.

Mr. Gorby wrote that his office had received information that Dr. Mengele "has been arrested in Vienna." An in-

formant, he went on, "stated that to the best of his knowledge Dr. Mengele was arrested in the U.S. Zone of Germany" — an apparently erroneous reference to Vienna, where the 430th unit was sta-

tioned. If the report were true, Mr. Gorby continued, Dr. Mengele should be interrogated about the fate of about 20 Jewish children evacuated by him from Auschwitz in November 1944.

No response to the letter was included in the declassified documents, and the Wiesenthal Center said all attempts to locate Mr. Gorby through the Army had failed.

Another declassified document is a letter dated June 26, 1962, from Maj. Buford F. McCharen Jr. of the 513th Intelligence Corps of the United States Army in Europe to G. M. Bailey, a Canadian visa control officer in Cologne, West Germany.

The letter is a response to a query concerning a "Joseph Menke" who evidently had applied for a Canadian visa in Buenos Aires. Major McCharen attached an Army intelligence report identifying "Joseph Menke" as Josef Mengele of Auschwitz.

There is no indication from the records disclosed that American authorities sought to use the information from the Canadians to track down the fugitive or to advise the West German Government.

Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the Wiesenthal Center, said the documents "create reasonable doubt as to whether or not the U.S. had a role in the case of Josef Mengele, and the only way the truth will surface is an official investigation by the U.S. and Canadian Governments."

Dr. Mengele, who was born in Günzburg, Bavaria, on March 16, 1911, was a major in the Nazi SS. From May 1943 to January 1945 he was a physician at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp, where up to four million Jews and other prisoners were gassed and cremated.

According to the West German arrest papers, Dr. Mengele was accused of the following crimes, among others: sorting out arriving prisoners, particularly old people, children and pregnant women, for immediate gassing; throwing the Zyklon B poison gas into the gas chambers; throwing children alive into fires; conducting medical experiments on living prisoners, especially twins, by injecting their eyes, spines and brains with camphor and other chemicals; shooting children in order to perform autopsies on them; exposing healthy prisoners to yellow fever and extreme X-ray radiation for study; sterilizing and castrating prisoners; draining the blood of children for study, and cutting off body parts of female prisoners for tissue cultures.